

THE TIMES

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1902.

THE ELECTION.

The Republicans have carried New York, but by a greatly reduced majority. They have also probably elected a majority of the members of the House of Representatives, but the Democrats have made gratifying gains here and there, and have every reason to feel encouraged. They have given a good account of themselves, and the result in New York and in various parts of the country indicates a marked change in political sentiment since the election of 1900, when the Republicans swept the country. The Republican party has been rebuked, and the reason is not hard to find. The people love prosperity, but prosperity is not everything. The Republicans have forced upon the people a high protective measure, the effect of which, as the people believe, has been to build up trusts, crush out competition, foster monopoly and increase the price of the necessities of life. Moreover, President Roosevelt has been going up and down the land preaching centralization. Democrats are opposed to both. They do not believe in the principle of protection. They do not believe in using the taxing power for any purpose other than that of raising revenue. They do not believe in a system of taxation that enriches the few at the expense of the many. They do not believe in centralization, but in State sovereignty and in local self-government. They have met the Republicans squarely on this issue and have made a splendid showing. There is every reason to believe that they will win in 1904 on the same issue, and the party leaders will do well to take the lesson to heart.

The election in Virginia was all one way except in the Ninth District, where Siemp, Republican, appears to have defeated Rhea, Democrat. The election in Virginia has a peculiar interest, as it was the first election to be held under the new suffrage law. With the objectionable negro vote out of the way, the Republicans had an opportunity to make a showing, but except in one or two districts they were listless and made very little effort to run their candidates in. There was no sort of State organization and no concert of action among the leaders. Virginia is still Democratic by a great majority, and the South is solid.

THE ENTICING WEDGE.

Mr. W. A. Crenshaw's gallant fight for a liquor license determined on a hard and cold business basis ended Monday night in what the liquor dealers generally regarded as a victory, but was it? To be sure, Mr. Crenshaw did not get the rate for which he started, but he did get a minimum of \$30 as opposed to the old minimum of \$10.

As the apportionment of the license is to be left in the hands of the Finance Committee a wise and fair administration of that part of the ordinance is insured. On the whole the first skirmish showed that the public sentiment of Richmond could and did make itself felt in favor of a new and higher rate for liquor licenses.

Mr. Crenshaw's statistics have had a vital bearing on this subject, and have awakened great public interest. Mr. Pollock's simile to the contrary, notwithstanding. What other cities have done towards increasing municipal revenue and decreasing crime and the cost of police protection by raising the rate of liquor license Richmond can do. It will not be quickly or easily accomplished, but such earnest agitation as that on the part of the Citizens' Union and Mr. Crenshaw cannot fail to ultimately bring about a license tax upon the liquor business that will commend itself to the fairness and good sense of the whole community.

The Times does not think that the liquor license tax as fixed by the Council is high enough. Some of the saloons are responsible, directly or indirectly, for much of the petty crime in the community, and, therefore, the criminal expenses of the city are increased by reason of the retail liquor traffic. Some of the saloons are veritable storm centers, the rallying places for bad and rowdy characters, and they are an expense to the city without being useful. They should be taxed heavily.

But they should not be taxed unjustly or unfairly. As we said in Sunday's paper:

"The liquor business is under present conditions a legitimate business, seeing that under certain restrictions it is permitted by law to be carried on. That being the case, the authorities must be reasonable and just in dealing with those engaged in the liquor traffic. The tax should be high for the reason already stated, and the minimum rate should be high. But it is out of all reason to say that all the saloons should pay the same tax."

The Council seems to have taken the same view. The proposal to make a "flat" rate to apply to all saloons alike was rejected, the minimum rate being fixed at \$100 and the maximum rate at \$250. We do not think that this rate is high enough for any of the saloons, but the principle is equitable. The rate will doubtless be raised hereafter.

OLD *OLD MINERS.

Charles Bonelst, a French writer on economics, has been contributing a series of articles on the industry of coal mining, in which he has discussed at great length the question of work and wages in the coal mines of France. In view of our troubles of this year in the anthracite region and of similar troubles now worrying the French, the information and views of M. Bonelst are interesting. The writer first directs attention to the enormous increase in the production that has taken place and the

increased capacity of the individual miner to extract coal from the immense veins underground. This is due to the use of improved machinery, and the methods employed as well as the machinery used in France and Belgium are pretty much the same as in Pennsylvania and in Virginia and are familiar to us. The most interesting point discussed by the French writer is the matter of wages. While he shows that wages have increased somewhat with the advances made in labor saving machinery and that the French miner is now being a little better compensated than in former years he is still much worse off than the American worker in the mines.

M. Bonelst informs us that shortly before the Napoleonic wars the wages of coal miners in France was twenty-five cents a day. During the time that the "Little Corporal" was calling for men to join his armies there was a scarcity of labor for industrial purposes, and by 1808 the wages of miners had advanced to seventy cents a day. Then came a decline, and by 1830 the rate had gone down to fifty cents—while sixty cents was considered a princely compensation. Since then there has been a steady increase, and in 1897 wages had reached the daily rate of \$1.21. From this rate there is a series of deductions, such as two per cent. for the old-age pension fund and a like rate on account of the relief fund. The average daily wage nets the miner about eighty-six cents.

From the figures it would seem that the increase in wages has been far below the increase in the producing capacity of the individual miner and that the operator in France and Belgium has been getting more than his proper share of the blessings of labor saving machinery, and finally that the miners in these countries have more of a grievance than have their brethren in the United States. Possibly we find in this condition the true reason why President Mitchell finds it necessary to address his audiences in the anthracite regions in several different languages. The coal miner can do better in America than in the old world and that is why he comes here, but he soon learns the ways of a land of freedom and goes on a strike.

ARBITRATION GRIST.

The most curious strike that has yet come down the pike is now on in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and it is just barely possible that the President of the United States may be called upon to appoint an arbitration commission to settle it, or at least to enlarge the duties of the commission already appointed that it may take cognizance of the troubles at Fond du Lac and bring peace and harmony once more to that now greatly disturbed town.

In Fond du Lac there are located extensive lime works, which employ something less than a hundred skilled lime-makers and mixers. A week or ten days ago two children of one of the Italian laborers employed in the lime works became involved in a quarrel with the three children of a member of another element of workmen. The quarrel extended to the parents, and then all the members of the anti-Italian element took a hand and demanded of the company the immediate dismissal of the Italian. On being refused they organized a strike, and now quite a number of men are idle and the works are producing less than half of its usual output. In the meantime the belligerent kids, who originally brought on the row, have patched up their difficulty and are at peace with themselves and all the balance of the world, but nothing short of a commission, appointed by the President, can arbitrate the differences between the Italian parents. Truly, the President's arbitration mill is not going to suffer for grist.

HAZING NOT ENDORSED.

A special dispatch from Salem brings a gratifying denial of the statements of Mr. Jackson, a student, that he was compelled to leave the old and high standing Roanoke College because of the practice of hazing, which, he claimed, met with the approval of the faculty of the college. The denial is official and complete, and will be very gratifying to the friends of the institution. It is by William A. Smith, the secretary of the faculty, and is as follows:

"The statement of Charles F. Jackson, as reported by the newspaper correspondents, that the faculty of Roanoke College are in favor of hazing is a gross misrepresentation.

"On the contrary, the faculty are opposed to hazing in any form. And whenever any case that seemed actionable has come to their knowledge, they have always taken such action as the facts warranted. In the case of Mr. Jackson, he had rendered himself obnoxious to the student body by a spirit of boasting and defiance, and it was found impossible to bring about a reconciliation.

"As to the case of hazing, he refers to, it was duly investigated by the faculty and found to be grossly exaggerated, and no further action was deemed necessary than a formal admonition of the president of the sophomore class."

"The Times was loth to believe that the faculty endorsed hazing, and at the time of the publication of Mr. Jackson's statements editorially expressed doubt of the accuracy of his information."

THE "MORGANIZATION" OF INDUSTRY.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to comprehend the volume of business with which J. Pierpont Morgan is concerned. It is doubtful if he does it himself. He is, in truth, the greatest example of the modern "general of finance," whose "captains of industry" execute his far-reaching plans. Mr. Morgan may well be considered as the head and front of the spirit of organization of to-day. "The Morganization of industry" is the phrase coined to indicate his far-reaching influence. His will is paramount in 55,533 miles of American steam railroad, the total outstanding capitalization of which is \$3,000,000,000; who organized and directly controlled the United States Steel Corporation, with its total outstanding capitalization (stocks and bonds) of \$1,889,339,956, and

who is now forming the transatlantic steamship combination, with a capitalization (at the beginning) of \$170,000,000. We append statistics taken from Moody's Manual, showing the management of the leading Morgan industries or September 1, 1902. The following steam railroads are controlled by "Morgan interests":

Outstanding Capitalization—Stocks, Bonds, and Notes.		
Northern Securities Co.,	.....	\$400,000,000
Great Northern Railway system	.....	5,685 96,683,454
Northern Pacific Railway system	.....	5,664 17,925,753
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway system	.....	8,479 362,357,300
Southern Railway system (including "affiliated" properties)	.....	8,229 355,484,509
Central of Georgia Railway Company	.....	2,271 53,546,000
Louisville and Nashville Railway (including "affiliated" properties)	.....	6,174 165,754,560
Reading Co.'s system (including C. R. R. of N. J. and Coal & Iron Co.)	.....	2,121 29,067,290
Chicago & North Western Ry.	.....	2,354 29,770,756
Hocking Valley Ry. system	.....	941 70,159,548
Lehigh Valley Ry. system	.....	1,399 94,112,100

Partially controlled by "Morgan interests":
Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe system 7,619 445,255,240
St. Louis & San Francisco system 3,507 121,533,125

Total 55,533 \$2,002,940,571
The Morgan influence is also a factor in many other large railroad systems, such as the Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania properties, and also the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line. In fact, the forcible influence of Mr. Morgan is a vital element with all the other groups or systems of importance, the most prominent of which are the Harriman, the Gould, the Rockefeller and the Moore interests.

The leading industrial and miscellaneous corporations controlled by "Morgan interests" are:

Outstanding Capitalization—Stocks and Bonds.		
United States Steel Corporation	.....	\$1,373,339,956
General Electric Co.	.....	45,000,000
U. S. Rubber Co.	.....	\$5,691,000
Stearns & Sons Consolidated (now forming)	.....	170,000,000
United States Realty and Construction Co.	.....	65,000,000

Total of steam railroad corporations \$5,000,000,000
Total of industrial corporations 1,734,339,956

Total capitalization \$4,737,290,527
This total capitalization does not by any means represent every enterprise with which the house of Morgan is interested. There are numerous other corporations, large and small, which feel the Morgan influence to a greater or less degree. There are in addition a chain of banking institutions, known as "Morgan banks," chief among these being the National Bank of Commerce and the First National Bank, in New York City, each with a capital of \$10,000,000.

There is food for thought in contemplation of this unheard-of power. "Upon what does this our Caesar feed that he has grown so great?"

THE RACE QUESTION IN NEW ENGLAND.

The New York Sun prints a remarkable story from Wellesley, Mass., to the effect that Booker Washington's daughter failed to pass her examinations for her second year, and is now a student at Bradford Academy.

But that is not the remarkable part of the story, as many young women have failed on their examinations. The correspondent says:

"The faculty at Wellesley will have nothing to say about the matter beyond the fact that Miss Washington was not proficient in her music, but among the girls other opinions are expressed plentifully. Despite a great deal of talk to the effect that Miss Washington was welcomed heartily by her co-students, the fact is that the college was divided into factions over her. Southern girls, of whom there are a good many at Wellesley, absolutely refused to associate with her, and these were upheld by many others. A good many Northern girls, however, 'took up' Miss Washington, invited her to all their socials, called on her, and were friendly with her in every way."

The feeling about Mrs. Washington soon developed a hostile feeling between her supporters and her non-supporters, and unpleasantness was the result. The question of the young girl's personality entered little into this little race war. As far as that was concerned the fact was found to be as follows: "Miss Washington was not a very good student in every way, and quite unattractive."

Miss Washington proved to be a thorn in the flesh to the faculty on account of the newspaper notoriety which she gained. Articles signed by her and interviews on her reception at the college did not meet with the approval of her teachers.

We reproduce this story with some reluctance, for we would not willingly hurt any woman's feelings. But it is an incident so significant that it is worthy of more than passing notice. Moreover, there is a lesson in it for the people of New England. The pretext that this student was turned away because she was not "proficient in her music" is too flimsy to stand, for the colored people are all born musicians. The real reason is no doubt given by the Sun's correspondent. The two races cannot be mixed, because the Lord God in His infinite wisdom put a great gulf between them. Here was a refined, cultivated colored girl, of good appearance and unexceptional. The correspondent says that her personality did not enter into the question. But she is colored, and for that reason her presence was objectionable and she split the student body into two factions.

The race question seems very simple to the Northern people when they deal with it from afar. It is quite another matter when they have to deal with it at home. That is the difference with a theory and a condition.

In Roanoke yesterday nobody cared a cent about Coler or Odell or Hanna or Tom Johnson, and even Carter Glass was a secondary consideration. The town and her rights made up the all-important all-absorbing question in the election in that town.

Sam Jones pitchforking Ben Tillman is a case of blackjack against thillman, with the chances slightly in favor of the blackjack.

Out in Ohio a few days ago a baby was born to an idiotic would-be funny man by the name of Kohl, and the idiotic

father named the youngster Anthracite. If about eighteen years hence that boy shall kill his father a verdict of justifiable homicide would be approved.

The Republicans are too shrewd, smart and sly to make more than one losing fight on an unpopular issue. If they need any of Mr. Cleveland's tariff reform thunder they will not hesitate to appropriate it.

The "hustlers" and vote challengers were conspicuous by their absence in these parts yesterday, and for this also let us be thankful.

Who can wonder at the wickedness of Chicago and the large number of suicides there? The Tribune says there are 35,000 musical students in constant practice in that town.

A. talk about J. Pierpont Morgan opposing Odell for Governor of New York was hot air. The Albany Argus says that Morgan contributed \$350,000 to the Republican campaign fund.

There seems to be no joke about the formation of a turkey trust, but so far its evil effects are being felt only in the neighborhood of Boston.

They didn't get through saving that big crop in bleeding Kansas in time to save the country at the polls. The vote yesterday was light.

Old mother earth will get more lively now. With the completion of the Pacific cable she now wears an up-to-date electric belt.

And now Messrs. Grosvenor, James K. Jones and the lesser prophets can take a two years' rest from their arduous labors.

It was good enough voting weather yesterday, but Virginians seemed to find it good weather for doing other things.

Evidence accumulates that the trusts will prove the toughest bronchos the "Rough Rider" ever attempted to "bust."

The official announcement of the surrender of General Cribbe-Cribbe does say positively that both of him quit fighting.

Was it a fight yesterday between the empty coal scuttle and the full dinner pail?

The next election is two years off. Let us not forget this fact when we think of Thanksgiving day.

The Indianapolis house cleaning brooms are still leveled at the grave-robbing doctors.

Two automobilists were sent to jail last week. Truly, this reform movement is spreading.

New York's 400 voted solidly against Henry Watterson yesterday.

The Times gives you the election news. How do you like the results?

The color of Coler is not materially changed this morning after all.

It was moderately "dry" in Richmond yesterday, only moderately.

Evidently voting early and often is a lost art in Virginia.

The poll holders in Virginia had an easy time yesterday.

HAVE HERCULEAN TASK

Lawyers Think General Assembly Will Have Hands Full.

The lawyers of the city state unhesitatingly that the Legislature is going to have a hard time adapting the present laws to the new Constitution.

A prominent lawyer said yesterday that he had been trying to draw up a bill of importance which might result in a law to the present organic law, and had found it an exceedingly difficult task. This was just one instance, and he declared from his knowledge of his labor that the work before the Legislature was herculean. He was of the opinion that the opinion that the Legislature would have been far wiser to entrust this work to a committee, and will come to think so before the adjourned session is over. The General Assembly convenes next Wednesday.

VIRGINIA PEOPLE MOVING

Old Neighborhoods Are Changing—Family Names Forgotten.

It is not generally thought so, but Virginia's population is gradually shifting. The changes wrought in neighborhoods in a few years are remarkable. A prominent minister, now rector in an Episcopal church, said a few days ago that in twenty-one years he had been in a community where seventeen families had actually moved away and their names were no longer heard. Many conditions account for this. The young men went to the city in the hope of making money, and then came back and married the girls and took them away.

One needs only to seek out the many prominent men of Richmond who were reared in the country and ask them about their old neighborhoods to learn of the great changes that have occurred in them.

New Lines From Danville.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)
DANVILLE, Va., November 4.—John F. Rison, chairman of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone service of the Business Men's Association, is in receipt of information from the office of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, at Atlanta, stating that the long contemplated lines between Danville and South E. Latol and Danville and Martinsburg will be built at the earliest practicable moment.

RICKETY CHILDREN.

Loose joints, bow legs, big head, and soft bones—mean rickets. It is a typical disease for the best workings of Scott's Emulsion.

For the weak bones Scott's Emulsion supplies those powerful tonics the hypophosphites. For the loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion provides the nourishing cod-liver oil.

Scott's Emulsion corrects the effects of imperfect nourishment and brings rapid improvement in every way to rickety children.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 609 Pearl St., N. Y.

Trend of Thought in Dixie Land.

Jacksonville Times-Union: Certainly the arbitration commission will find it impossible to carry out the extensive work mapped out for it in a shorter time than six months, and this may be easily prolonged indefinitely. Will Republicans succeed always in adjourning burning questions until after the elections, and thus calmly ignore them till they appear again in exaggerated form?

Birmingham News: Yale University has decided that Greek is not necessary in order to get degrees from that institution. The more practical members of the faculty probably advocate the substitution of a little Filipino, Hawaiian and Porto Rican vernacular since Uncle Sam went into the colonization business as a side-line.

Knoxville Sentinel: The members of the strike commission did well to pay their way and refuse to accept a special train put at their disposal by the railroads when traveling through the anthracite coal regions. That is the proper spirit. One can expect justice from a tribunal which refuses to accept favors.

Nashville News: The inscription on one of the tannery's horse in the mine a parade on "Ditched Day" suggests a new combination for the G. O. P. ticket in 1904. We honor and respect our Presidents, Roosevelt and Mitchell. The Rough Rider and Labor leader might combine in a vote-catching ticket.

Arkansas Gazette: Grover Cleveland must derive a great deal of quiet satisfaction from what seems to be the inevitable return of the Democratic party to the issue of tariff reform. The Democratic party has ridden several horses in the last two presidential sweepstakes, and while it rode a good race it did not come under the wire a winner. So, it seems, the Democracy is again going to saddle and bridle the old campaigner, Tariff Reform, and ride him in the great race that will take place in 1904.

Birmingham Age-Herald: There is a suggestion of strenuousness in the President's Thanksgiving proclamation, when he refers to deeds and duty.

An Hour With Virginia Editors

The Lebanon News, published at Lebanon, Russell county, H. F. Bannell, entered upon the twenty-third year of its life, and continues to be the bright, spicy and newsy weekly it has ever been and of which the people of Russell county are justly proud.

The leading editorial and nearly all the paragraphs in most of our weekly exchanges for the past week are on the "vote early, but often" order. The weekly papers always try to see to it that none of their readers forget election day, and thus they perform an important duty.

The people of Charlottesville ought to be very happy. The Progress says: "Charlottesville does not owe a cent of floating debt; it has regularly met all interest charges, and has assets which are more than double the amount of her indebtedness."

Here is the latest announcement by the Martinsville Standard:

"With this issue the present campaign practically comes to a close, but the movement started by the Standard for a white man's Republican party in Virginia has just begun, and we are going to continue the fight without abatement after the election, even more vigorously."

Fredericksburg Free Lance: Every progressive citizen of Virginia should vote for and advocate the appropriation of sufficient money to properly represent the Old Dominion at the St. Louis Exposition. Let's be up to date in this matter. The State is in a position to win the Exposition and to likewise when our Exposition is about to open.

Norfolk Dispatch: The Legislature of Virginia could confer no greater benefit upon the people than by making a suitable appropriation for an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. What is needed is to get after the members of that body with a stick. Possibly a club could be used to better advantage, but be that as it may, it is the duty of every business organization in the State to see that the proper weapon is used.

A PRETTY YACHT

Mr. H. S. Saunders Will Cruise in Southern Waters Aboard the Amalie. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CHARLES CITY, Va., November 4.—Mr. H. S. Saunders, of Upper Shirley, on the James, who went to New York City about three weeks ago for the purpose of purchasing a yacht, arrived home yesterday on board the Amalie. His brother, Mr. E. A. Saunders, of the well known Richmond firm of E. A. Saunders & Sons, accompanied him to New York. The two gentlemen bought the Amalie in the city. On the 2d of last month they left Bath Beach, Brooklyn, on their way home. The entire route to Virginia was through inland waters via New York Bay, Raritan River, Delaware and Raritan Canal, Delaware River, Delaware and Chesapeake bays, Elk Run, Chesapeake Bay, and James River to anchor opposite Upper Shirley. Mr. Saunders gives a delightful and graphic description of his charming trip along these various waters courses. On the route to Virginia they saw numbers of yachts on their way to southern waters.

The Amalie is a very fine boat, 50 feet in length, with 12 foot beam. She is fitted with two gasoline 30-horse power engines, twin screw, with auxiliary engines for dynamo and storage batteries. Her inside work is finished off in mahogany. She has accommodations for ten or fourteen men, and is lighted by electricity and furnished with telephones and a megaphone, and under favorable conditions can make 12 knots per hour. The owners of the Amalie intend making a trip to southern waters this winter, which will extend to the famous winter hunting and fishing grounds of Florida.

Mr. John Marshall Douthat, of this county, who has been in Richmond under surgical treatment at the Virginia Hospital, has returned home.

Miss Anne Douthat, who attended the meeting of the King's Daughters recently held in Roanoke, Va., has returned home.

Mr. William Cook, of Cumberland county, is the guest of his friend, Dr. John Cranyon.

Mr. Manerva Walker, who has been spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. William Waddill, Jr., left for her home, in the lower part of the county, yesterday.

Miss Martha Thompson Clark, who has been spending some months with relatives in Petersburg, Pa., has returned to her home, at Harden's, on the James.

THE STANDARD MORNING PAPER OF RICHMOND, VA.

THE (DAILY) SUNDAY TIMES

Best Advertising Medium in the State

Its News Matter is Always Relied Upon

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN AND ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

(By MARION HARLAND.)



A creation of olive green felt and blue moss roses.



A flower-trimmed hat from Paris. Black velvet, faced in pastel blue tulle, is trimmed with bunches of white roses and green leaves, the scarf of silk matching the latter.



The flat shape, covered with oak leaves and bound with sable fur. The facing is of terra cotta velvet.



A mix of sixteen white felt hats of light pink or blue felt faced and draped with moire to match.



An artistic white hat of soft beaver felt wreathed in cream roses.



Young girl's white beaver hat trimmed with white silk.

For the Housewife

All communications addressed to this department must be written in ink and accompanied by name and address.

Correspondents will please write the names of their places of residence in full. Letters go astray daily because the address is given merely as "City." There are forty-five of these United States and many cities in each State.

Will Marion Harland kindly come to the aid of an unfortunate young person who, in a moment of rash over-confidence, volunteered to ascertain for an inquisitive woman the authorship of those noble lines, pregnant with lofty sentiment and the higher life: "Little drops of water, little grains of sand," etc., etc. Barlett et al. dodge the issue. The favor will be appreciated.

R. H. M.
After many and futile searching of "let us" on my account, I referred the vexed question through a friend to a certain Virginia savant, called by the aforesaid common friend of us both "a walking encyclopedia of useful information."

I trans